



AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled in the new hall of the basement story in the State House, Jan. 25 & 26, and were called to order by Hon. Mr. Barrell, of Greene, on whose motion David Norton, Esq., of Montville was chosen permanent Chairman. E. Holmes, of Windthrop, was chosen Secretary, and Messrs. John Arnold, of Augusta, and Sidney Perham of Woodstock, Assistant Secretaries.

The convention was addressed by Mr. Crane, of Kenduskeag, on the importance of more concert of action among the farmers of Maine, in improving and promoting their cause.

On motion of Mr. Robinson of Augusta, voted to raise a committee of seven, to prepare resolutions, and report a schedule of business to the convention, and Messrs. N. Robinson, of Augusta; E. Knowlton, of Montville; J. D. Prescott, of Farmington; John Arnold, of Augusta; J. B. Shurtleff, of Winslow; J. H. Webster, of Norridgewock; and Joseph Covill, of Jay, were chosen.

While the committee were out, Mr. Waring, of New York, was called upon to answer some questions, in regard to the value of Mapes' Improved Super phosphate of Lime, as a fertilizer, and a very interesting discussion sprang up.

Mr. Waring gave a lucid explanation of the causes which make a dressing of that kind necessary, and mentioned instances of successful use of it. Other gentlemen gave an account of their experience in its use, which was favorable to using it, except in very dry weather. The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

ARTERNOON.—On motion of Mr. Crane, of Kenduskeag, in order to complete the organization, Messrs. Knowlton, of Montville; French, of Corinth; and Parlin, of Winthrop, were chosen Vice Presidents of the Convention.

The committee on resolution reported in part, and had the following resolved upon the table.

1. Resolved.—That a more general diffusion of agricultural knowledge, among the farmers of this State, is essential to the promotion of this highly important interest.

2. Resolved.—That an appropriation of the public funds belonging to the State, be asked from the Legislature, to establish an agricultural school, or schools, to be connected with a farm, or farms, for the purpose of promoting a systematic and scientific education in agriculture, among the youths of this State.

Mr. Prescott, of the committee, then addressed the convention.

On motion of Mr. Little of Bangor, the last resolution was taken up.

The convention was also addressed by Messrs. Webster of Norridgewock, Daggett of Farmington Falls, Prescott of Farmington, in favor of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Daggett, the second resolution was taken up.

Mr. Prescott advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Crane of Kenduskeag, moved to amend the resolve by striking out all after the word "schools," and inserting also for schools of this State the study of the elementary principles of agricultural science."

Messrs. Webster of Norridgewock, Prescott of Farmington, Robinson of Augusta, spoke again, and Messrs. Crane of Kenduskeag, Holmes of Windthrop, Perham of Woodstock, Dagget of Farmington Falls, and Armstrong of Readfield, in favor.

Mr. Prescott offered the following amendment; to the amendment—After the word "science," add "and to accomplish this, the Maine Farmer be introduced into all the primary schools in the State, and portions therefrom be read and considered and commented upon by teachers of such schools from day to day."

After some time spent in spirited debate, the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Convention met according to adjournment. The question of adopting the amendment to the amendment was again discussed, and decided in the negative.

The question then returned on the adoption of Mr. Crane's amendment. Messrs. Robinson of Augusta, Shurtleff of Winslow, Webster of Norridgewock, and Prescott of Farmington, in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Holmes moved to re-commit the whole subject to the committee, with instructions to bring in a resolve recommending the study of the elements of agriculture in common schools, and another asking the establishment of higher schools of agriculture, connected with farms. A debate sprung up on this question, pending which the convention adjourned to afternoon.

AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.—Convention met according to adjournment. Mr. Holmes, by leave, withdrew his motion to re-commit. Mr. Crane also, by leave, withdrew his amendment, and the question returned on the adoption of the second resolution, as reported by the committee.

Voted, To lay it on the table and the convention take a recess, a short time, in order to give the Board of Agriculture, who occupied the Hall, time to adjourn over to evening.

This being done, the convention was again called to order by the President, and the second resolution called up for further consideration. Messrs. Hobbs of Lowell, Webster of Norridgewock, Thompson of Augusta, Perham of Woodstock, and Prescott of Farmington, spoke in favor of adopting the resolution, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Covill of Jay laid upon the table a resolution in favor of agricultural studies in common schools, but subsequently withdrew it, and Mr. Crane offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to pass an act additional to "an act to provide for the education of youth," authorizing and ordering the introduction of the study of the elementary principles of agricultural science into our common schools.

On motion of Mr. Crane, voted to invite Mr. Waring to make some remarks on the principles of agriculture, and Mr. Waring accordingly addressed the convention on the constituent principles of plants, and the application of fertilizers—after which questions were put to him, and desultory conversation sprang up.

The convention then voted that the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Farmer, and such papers of the state as please to do it, and that the resolutions be communicated to the board of agriculture, and by them transmitted to the

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Legislature, accompanied with such remarks as they deem proper.

The convention then adjourned without day.

DAVID NORTON, Chairman.

EZRAEL HOLMES, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26, 1854.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. We have received the February number of this monthly, and find it to be a very interesting number. A life of George Washington, by J. T. Headley, handsomely illustrated, is commenced. From the well-known literary ability of the author, and the instalments before we have, we no doubt it will prove a highly interesting and valuable work—The other articles are interesting, and the signs of Punch decidedly laughter-provoking. Published in Philadelphia at \$3 per annum.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Notwithstanding the heavy losses by fire, and the great inconveniences attendant upon those losses, the Harpers are again in the field with their Magazine. The January number, although entirely free from engravings, contains the usual variety of matter. With an apology for the shortcomings of the present number, the publishers add, "with the present number, the publishers trust these defects will disappear." The magazine for February will contain the usual number of illustrations, and be printed in the same style of typographical excellence by which it has heretofore been distinguished." The best proof of the excellence and popularity of Harper's Magazine is its great circulation. We can recommend this work to our readers.

NEW MUSIC. We have received from the publishers, G. Peacock & Co., Boston, a new and pleasing piece of music entitled "The Sons of Maine Quickstep," by R. S. Gilmore. The melodies of "Good News from Home," and "Bad News from Home," two popular ballets, are introduced in this piece. For sale at Stannard's.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. We have the reprint of the January number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, from L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. Y. Its contents are interesting and valuable. First we have a communication entitled, "A Painter in Persia"; then follow, "The Quiet Heart, part 2; Dives; The English at Home;—by a Frenchman abroad; The Past and Future of China; The Last Fruit off an Old Tree,"—an interesting review of the writings of Walter Savage Landor; "The Beverages we Infuse;" and "The Aberdeen Cabinet." We have not space, this week, to notice this work more at length. It is published at \$3.00 per annum.

GODFREY'S LADY'S BOOK. Godey comes out bright and early for February, with a fine steel plate of "The Evening Walk," and a large number of other illustrations. We find several very interesting communications, and Godey takes care that his fashion plates, receipts, &c., shall leave the lady patrons nothing to wish for.

The present number contains the first part of a tale by T. S. Arthur, entitled "The Trials of a Needlewoman." Published in Philadelphia by L. A. Godey, at \$3 per annum.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN MINISTER. On Sunday, the 22d ult., M. Alexander de Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington, died at his residence at Georgetown. M. Bodisco married here sixteen years since, and leaves a wife and six children. We copy the following notice from the National Intelligencer:—

"This lamented gentleman had filled the dairy, during the long period of seventeen years, and, while ever faithful to his own Sovereign, had rendered many services to our Government and people. His good offices were always ready for good purposes, and he was in his conduct here true to the character of a minister of peace. So prolonged had been his residence in this community, that he was familiarly known to all our inhabitants, and to great numbers of our leading citizens throughout the country: with all of whom the frankness of his manners, his liberal hospitality, and cordial courtesy, rendered him popular. He had been here for a long time, it may be said, placed him in the social and general society, in which his death will create a void that will be long felt. It may be added that the domestic ties which he formed in our country, doubtless strengthened his own claims to the general regard."

THE CALORIE SHIP ERICSSON. The curiosity concerning the success of the Calorie ship Ericsson is by no means at rest, and the following note from Capt. Ericsson, to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser will be read with interest. This note shows that the experiment is by no means abandoned. We hope it may succeed. Capt. E.'s note is as follows:—

MESSES. ENTRORS:—Your notice of the approaching trial trip of the caloric ship suggests that such a delay has occurred in the matter as is a subject for complaint. Apart from the fact that the enterprise is altogether of a private character allow me respectfully to remind you that while the steam engine is the work of geniuses, and its perfection the combined efforts of a number of inventors, the caloric engine, which you appear to think has required too much time for completion, is only the second of its kind. Nor is this engine a model. It is constructed on a scale of first magnitude. Considering, then, that I am endeavoring to attain at one stride, a result more important than that which has kept the engineering world busy for nearly half a century, you will, I am sure, reflect, not press your call on me for an immediate "termination of suspense," in relation to the caloric ship."

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STATION. A new telegraph station has been established at Brunswick. The inhabitants of that place have long been desirous of the establishment of such a station, and it will be found most convenient to business men, both in that place and elsewhere.

AN IMPORTANT QUIERE. We learn from the Portland Argus, that Mr. Carter, the Collector of that port, a few days since seized over 2000 sheep skins, for violation of the revenue law. They came by the steamer Creole, from St. John, and were consigned to Belfast.

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE IN A SHEEP. We see by our exchanges that Mr. Amos, of Jefferson, took from under the snow, after the late rain storm, a sheep which had been buried in the drift for 17 days. This is not a solitary instance of the kind, however. We have seen authentic accounts of animals being buried in the snow a much longer period, and afterwards recovering.

BARN SNOW. The Georgia folks, not content with giving prizes to fat oxen, fast horses, long wool sheep, and the like at their State Agricultural Fair, have created a new feature of attraction for all who are fond of—sheep. At the next fair, which will be held next fall in Augusta, Ga., babies from six months to two years of age, are to be admitted as competitors for premiums. The following is the list of premiums:—

First premium—Silver pitcher, \$50, for the handsomest and finest baby two years old.

Second premium—Silver pitcher, \$25, for the handsomest and finest baby one year.

Third premium—Silver goblet, \$10, for the handsomest and finest baby six months old.

The children are to be clothed in the domestic fabrics.

That is a step ahead of "Down East." But as Yankees are loth to let any one go ahead of them, we may one of these days, have to chronicle something of the above nature, a little nearer home.

POCKET PICKED. Mr. F. S. Richards, of Hallowell, Me., had his pocket picked of a wallet, containing \$150, Wednesday, just after having dinner at Currier's eating house, corner of South Market street and Merchants' Row. Mr. R. had paid his bill, and was conversing with a friend, when some one picked up the wallet from the floor, minus the bills, but still containing a note of \$25. The bills were all tens on the Northern Bank, Hallowell. [Boston Mail.]

RISING. What is coming upon us next? Last week we quoted the high prices of some of the necessities of life, and since then the arrival of the steamer has given breadstuffs another advance. The N. Y. Evening Post of the 26th ult., says:—

"Flour was yesterday retailed in this city at ten dollars per barrel. The present high price is caused by a great shipping demand from England, France, and Germany. Flour, we understand, express an opinion that flour will advance to fifteen dollars. Beef is held at 10 and 18 cents per pound, butter at 28 cents, and potas-

s \$3 50 per barrel. [Hallowell Gazette.]

NARROW ESCAPE. Master Rideout of this city, came very near being killed on Wednesday last, while at work in his yard. A stick of timber some twenty-five feet long and sixteen inches through, fell about two feet and had it not come in contact with another timber he must have been crushed beneath it. As it was, he received a clip on the head which knocked him senseless. Master R. is now, however, so as to be about his business. [Hallowell Gazette.]

LIGHTHOUSE. Master Rideout of this city, came very near being killed on Wednesday last, while at work in his yard. A stick of timber some twenty-five feet long and sixteen inches through, fell about two feet and had it not come in contact with another timber he must have been crushed beneath it. As it was, he received a clip on the head which knocked him senseless. Master R. is now, however, so as to be about his business. [Hallowell Gazette.]

Death from a Snowball. A boy of eleven years, named Thomas Daley, died in East street, Boston, a few days since, from injuries received by being struck by a snowball.

LIGHTHOUSE. Mr. Farley of Maine presented to Congress, on Saturday, 21st ult., the memorial of Gilman D. King and others, and a petition of Samuel L. Davis and others, asking for the erection of a light-house at Tenants Harbor, St. George, Maine.

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE



LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

No business was done in either branch of the Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Both branches met and adjourned without doing any business.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Senate. Met and adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE. Mr. Millett of Lewiston, introduced the following ordinance: That when this House adjourns, it adjourn at 7 o'clock P. M. this day.

This order was laid on the table, but was afterwards taken up, and an o'clock substituted for 7, after which it was passed.

ARTICLES.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Friday last, with news four days later from Europe. We make the following abstract:

GREAT BRITAIN. There is no British news of interest. Consols are at 92.

The enormous rise in the price of food caused the English Government in riot to prohibit the laboring classes from rising and already commenced in parts of Devonshire. At Totnes a mob of women threatened the bakers, in consequence of the latter raising the price of bread.

At Crediton also bands of women and children paraded the streets and attacked some of the bakers' shops, demolishing the doors and windows, and doing other damage. The market people were also molested, and their produce kicked about the streets. The police were unable to put down the disturbance, and it was not until the arrival of soldiers that order was restored.

The quiet was disturbed by the arrival of the House.

FRANCE. France has called out an additional force of 80,000 men, to replace 70,000 men destined for Turkey.

PRUSSIA. Prussia is concerting a course of action with Denmark and Sweden in view of a coming war.

SPAIN. Monsieur Turgot has been appointed Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, a position of account of Mr. Soule wounding him.

Young Soule has published a long letter, explaining the difficulty with the Duke of Alba.

INDIA AND CHINA. Contradictory news is received from Burma. It is stated that the Burmese have recaptured Pug.

The Russians were reported at Khiva.

Trade in India was fair.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19. The insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the Imperialists perpetrated hideous massacres upon those they met with.

Convoys were quiet.

ENGLAND. The Atlantic brings little definite intelligence to add to the important news brought by the Niagara. It is confirmed that on December 30, part of the allied fleet made an attempt to enter the Black Sea, but were prevented by the tempestuous weather.

To the latest dates, Russian ambassadors had not withdrawn from London or Paris.

From Vienna it is stated, seemingly authentically, that Austria asked Russia if she would consent to an European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey. To this the Czar replied that he would not interfere.

On the Danube little was doing, owing to the weather. There had been three slight affairs, one between an escort and some Cossacks; another a sally from Sisibau; and the third an action between a steamer, two gunboats and the shore batteries of the Danube. In all three cases the Turks were successful.

There is a report that the Turks had stormed Karakal, although it is likely it is not yet confirmed.

The Russians have warned their shipping not to venture out of their ports except under the protection of a convoy. Convoys are to be organized to their different ports.

The Pacha of Egypt, hearing of the Sinope disaster, immediately ordered the equipment of six frigates, two corvettes and three brigs, to be composed of the allied fleet.

By the fifth section it is required, when so composed, to adjourn from day to day, compel the attendance of absent members, provide the manner in which their attendance shall be procured, and the rules under which they shall be required to attend.

By the fourth section it may, when so composed, be used in any case where it is necessary to punish its members for disorderly behavior. If such were not the true intention, it would not protect the Senate in its power to adjourn from day to day, and to a committee to perform the duties required of it when so composed.

By the fifth section it is required, when so composed, as well as at other times, to keep a journal of its proceedings.

By the sixth section it may, when so composed, be used in any case where it is necessary to punish its members for disorderly behavior. If such were not the true intention, it would not protect the Senate in its power to adjourn from day to day, and to a committee to perform the duties required of it when so composed.

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By the六十

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

From Dickens' Household Words.

GONE

I have the letter yet, Minnie,
You sent the very day
That gave your first-born to your arms,
And I was far away.
I saw through every trembling line
How precious was the boy,
How pleasure shook the weaned hand
That wrote to wish me joy.

Of all thy father's little ones
The playing and the pet,
Poor children, lovingly they come
To rock the cradle yet;
And, knowing how not sound his sleep,
All arts to wake him try,
Alas! from so much love, Minnie,
To think that he should die!

Look at the small pure hand, Minnie,
So motionless in mine,
I used to let it, soft and warm,
About my finger twine.
And as it fastens in my heart
That slightly unctuous hold,
It tough will linger on my hand
Till my hand, too, is cold.

Our bridal day; that summer day
Dost thou remember now?
Joy's blossoms were unrolled then
As those about thy bower.

Thank! God! I have my fair bride still;
And, by thy loving eye,
Thou wouldst not give me up Minnie,
E'en that he might not die.

A Heaven of safety and repose;
Ah! should we wish him back
From its clear lights and thornless flowers
To treat life's dusty track!
Think what a radiant little one
Should meet us hy-and-by,
And yet that he should die, Minnie—
Alas! that he should die!

GOOD AND BETTER.

A father sits by the chimney side,
On a winter's day, enjoying a roast;
By his side a maiden young and fair,
A girl with a wealth of golden hair;
And she teases the sterner hand and cold,
With a question of duty, trite and old.
"Say, father, what shall a maiden do
When a man of merit comes to woo?"
And, father, what of that pain in my breast,
Married or single—which is the best?"

Then the siren of the maiden young and fair,
The girl of the wealth of golden hair,
He answers as ever do fathers cold,
To the question of duty, trite and old:
"She who weddest keeps God's letter;
She who weds not doeth better."

Then quickly answered the maiden fair,
The girl with the wealth of golden hair,
"I will keep the sense of the Holy Letter,
Content to do well, without doing better."

"I'll go with father myself and see," said Norah.

"That's like my own child, always careful," observed the mother, as the father and daughter closed the door.

"Dear father," began Norah, "it isn't altogether about the stable that I wanted ye, but—but the priest said something to ye to-day about this I am certain, that the joyous Norah never had reason to regret her 'Wise Thought.'

"Yes darling and about yourself, my sweet Norry."

"Did you speak to mother about it?"

"No darling, she's been so cross all day, sure I go through a dare for peace and quietness. If I was like other men, and got drunk and wasted, it might be in reason—but that's neither here nor there. As to Moris, she was very fond of the boy, till she found that I liked him, and then my jewel, she turned like sour milk, all in a minute—I'm afraid even the priest'll get no good of her."

"Father, dear father," said Norah, "suppose ye were to say nothing about it, good or bad, just pretend to take a sudden dislike to Moris, and let the priest speak to her himself, she'd come round."

"Out of opposition to me, eh?"

"Yes."

"And let her gain the day then!"

"True for ye, Norry, my girl—true for ye, I've never thought of that before." And, pleased with the idea of tricking a wife, the old man fairly capered with joy.

"But stay awhile—stay, say, say! he recommended; how am I to manage? Sure, the priest himself will be here to-morrow morning early, and he's out upon a station now—so there is no speaking with him, he's no ways quick, either—we'll be bothered entirely if he comes on a suudent."

"Leave it all to me, dear father—leave it all to me," exclaimed the animated girl;—"only pluck up a spirit, and whenever Morris' name is mentioned, abuse him—but not with ye's heart, father—but from the teeth out."

When they entered, the fresh boiled potatoes sent a warm curling steam to the very rafters of the lofty kitchen; they were poured out into a wicker dish, and on the top of the pile rested a plate of coarse salt, mutton of buttermilk were filled on the dresser, and on a small round table, a cloth was spread, and delf plates awaited the more delicate repast which the farmer's wife was herself preparing.

"What's for supper, mother?" inquired Norah, as she drew her chair toward her, and employed her fairy foot in whirling it round.

"Plaguy supposes," she replied, "bits o' bog chickens, that you've always such a fancy for Barney Leary kill them all himself."

"So I did," said Barny, grinning; "and that stick wuk a hook of Morris' Donovan's is the finest thing in the world for knocking 'em down."

"If Morris' Donovan's stick touched them, they shan't come here," said the farmer, striking the little table such a blow with his clinched hand as made not only it but Mrs. Clary jump.

"And why so, pray?" asked the dame.

"Because nothing belonging to Morris, let alone Morris himself, shall come into this house," replied Clary, "he's not to my liking any how, and there's no good in his bothering her after what he won't get."

"Excellent I thought Norah."

"Well said," ejaculated Mrs. Clary, as she placed the grilled snipes on the table, "what's come to the man?" Without heeding his resolution, she was proceeding to distribute the savory "birdsnies," when to her astonishment, her usually tame husband shrewdly dashed into the flames; the good woman absolutely stood for a few moments aghast.

The calm however, was not long duration.

She soon rallied, and with blazing face and fiery tongue, thus commenced hostilities: "How can ye, ye scolden, throw away any of God's mate?"

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"The least said is the soonest mend!" again interrupted the impatient girl.

"Good, even, Morris, and God bless ye—they'll be after missing me within, and the little mother thinks where I am."

"Norah, above all the girls at the wake or pattern, I've been true to you. We have grown together, and have been nearer to me than anything else on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of young heart's love, do you think that if there's no way to win your mother over. If ye'd take me without her consent, see its nothing I'd care for the loss of thousands, let alone what ye've got. Dearest Norah, think, since you'll do nothing without her consent, do think—for once be serious and don't laugh."

It is a fact, equally well known and credited in the good barony of Barty, that Morris' Donovan really possessed an honest, sincere and affectionate heart—brave as a lion and gentle as a dove. He was, moreover, the priest's nephew, understand Latin as well as the priest himself, and better than that, he was the beau, the Magnus Apollo of the parish—a fine, noble looking fellow, that all the girls—from the housekeeper's lovely English niece as Lord Gott's down to little deaf Bess Mortician, the lame dress maker—were regularly and desperately in love with, still I must confess, perfection certainly was never found in man. Morris was at all times a little—the least bit in the world—stupid, not exactly stupid either, but slow of invention—would fight his way into a thousand scrapes, but could never get peaceably out of one. No wonder then when fighting was out of the question he was puzzled, and looked to the ready wit of the merry Norah for assistance. It was not very extraordinary that he loved the fairy creature—the sweetest, gayest, of all the Irish girls; the light of heart, light of foot, light of eye; now weeping like a child over a dead chicken, or plundered nest; then dancing on the top of a hayrick to the music of her own cheering voice—now cooing her tempestuous mother, and anon comforting her hempecked father. Do not let my respected readers imagine, that Mr. and Mrs. Clary were contemptible Irish bog trotters, with only a plot of prates, a pig, and a one roomed cabin.

The next morning was clear and frosty—long slender icicles hung from the branches of the hawthorn and holly, and even under the light footsteps cracked like featherly glass. The mountain tall murmured under a frost bound covering, and the poor sheep in their warm fleeces, gazed mournfully on the landscape, beautiful as it was in the healthy morning light, for neither on hill nor dale could they discover a mouthful of grass.

The chills December breeze rushed unheeded over her own garden, leaving her lover perched at the other side, without possessing an idea what her wise thought might be. When she entered the kitchen matters were going on as usual; her mother bustling in a glorious style, and as crossed her husband muttered, "What a bag of weasels."

"I'm not going to laugh," replied the little maid at last after a very long pause, "I've got a wise thought in my head for once. His reverence, your uncle, you say, spoke to father—to speak to mother about it. I wonder—and he a priest—that he hadn't more sense. Sure mother was the man; I've got a wise thought. Good night, dear Morris, good night."

The lass sprang lightly over the fence into her own garden, leaving her lover perched at the other side, without possessing an idea what her wise thought might be. When she entered the kitchen matters were going on as usual; her mother bustling in a glorious style, and as crossed her husband muttered, "What a bag of weasels."

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